the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.

We learn from the Chicago Democrat that Mr. MEDILL, the Commissoner of Indian Affairs, has recently bought out all the right of the Menominee Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin, whereby the United States have acquired the title to 4,000,000 acres of new territory in Wisconsin, embracing land on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and laid down in the recent maps as parts of Brown, Portage, and Wisconsin counties. It embraces Little and Big Bull Falls, Whitney's Milis &c.

Some years ago Congress granted to Wisconsin the alternate sections to complete a canal between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The canal could not be made because the indians owned much of the land. It has now been bought; and two days after the making of the treaty two hundred squatters hadfaid their claims. The land is very rich and valuable.

Several attempts have been made to treat with this very old and once powerful tribe of Indians, of which Osh-kock is chief. But all have been unsuccessful. He is connected with some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the Mis sissippi on the Crow-wing river, near where the Winnebagoes now are, and on lands which the Government bought of the Chippewas.

The treaty is a very fair one for both parties. The Indians get about \$300,000; and, out of this, a specific sum is set apart for a manual labor school, a grist-mill, blacksmith's shep, and the support of a miller for fifteen years. The Indians are to remove themselves. Thus the whole matter is a plain business transaction between the Indians and the Government. There are no reserves in the matter to make trouble.

The present annuities of this tribe cease in 1857. Mr. Medill arranged it so as to commence the payment thereafter in annual payments, so that the Indians cannot squander their money, and yet have it as they need it.

OFFICIAL .- FROM "THE UNION" OF YESTERDAY.

TREATY WITH THE MENOMONEES. Our excellent Commissioner of the Indian Bureau (Colonel

MEDILL) has just returned from Wisconsin, where he has succeeded, after several fruitless attempts by other Commissioners, in effecting an advantageous treaty with the Menomonee Indians for the cession of all the remaining lands held by that tribe within the limits of the State of Wisconsin. By this treaty the policy of the Government respecting the removal of the tribes living east of the Mississippi, where they are exposed to demoralizing influences, to the west of that river, to lands purposely and exclusively set spart for them, has them again; but, nevertheless, we have acted wrong down been carried out and completed, so far as respects the indigenous tribes of that flourishing State. We learn that the terms of the treaty are satisfactory to the Indians and to the Government, and that ample provision has been made thereby for the advancement of this tribe in civilization, arts, and education. An ample territory is provided for them on the waters of the upper Mississippi, where they will be placed in juxtaposition to their old friends and neighbors, the Winnel agoes and the Chippewas. To this location all their present means of improvement, by schools, smiths, and farmers, will be transferred. A grist and saw mill is to be erected, and their cash annuities under this treaty are so arranged as to commence the efficient officer who has negotiated it.

and prosperity of Wisconsin.

FREE BRIDGES

The Anacostia bridge, on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, is now free, under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury , and the Navy Yard bridge, it is presumed, will also be free in a few days, under the same decision.

In one of the nets passed by Congress at the close of the last session, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase one or both of the bridges over the Eastern Branch of the Potomae, in this District, for a sum not exceeding \$30,000. It was Mr. Walker's wish from the first to buy and make free both the bridges if possible; and he appointed the First Comptroller, (Mr. McGulloch,) the Third Auditor, (Mr. Hagner,) and the Mayor of Washington city, (Mr. Scaton,) commissioners to examine and report to him the relative value of these bridges. This report, eigned by these gentlemen, fixed the Navy Yard bridge, according to one basis, at \$19,308; according to a second at \$19,333; accordog to a third \$21,000; and a fourth \$21,561; and the Anacostia bridge at \$10,692, \$10,667, \$3,939, or \$8,438. And the parties being dissatisfied a new estimate was made by the Comptroller, fixing the Anacostia bridge at \$10,400, and the Navy Yard bridge at \$19,600. After full consideration the Secretary fixed the Anacostia bridge at \$10,000 and the Navy Yard bridge at \$20,000, and has offered these suras to the parties respectively, which has been accepted for the Associatia bridge, which is, therefore, now toll free; and the \$20,000 will no doubt be accepted in a few days also for the Navy Yard bridge, when it will be free also. In the mean timethere being a bill which has passed the Senate, and, under the rule as to unfinished business adopted at the last session, has only to pass the House, authorizing the Secre'ary of the Treasury to build a new bridge at some intermediate point in case he could not purchase both the present bridges for the £30,000-Mr. Walker made a call come time since for the appointment of some able officer of the Topographical corps to make an estimate of the probable cost of a new bridge, to be laid before Congress in case he should fail in buying both the present bridges for the \$30,000.

Mr. Walker considered it due to the people of Washington that their chief magistrate (the Mayor of the city) should be selected as a commissioner, and he has accordingly acted with the First Comptroller and Third Auditor.

Under the decisive action of the Secretary the people of the District and of Maryland now have one bridge toll free, and will soon have another toll free, namely, the Navy Yard bridge, or a new one between it and the Anacostia bridge.

Post OFFICE RASCALITY. - A story having obtained curmency that letters and documents directed to Whigs, and frankby Whig members, which strived at the post office at Paris, were thrown into the cellar as waste paper, Messrs, Hickman, Arnold, and Martin called at the office, and, with other occurred, though of less duration, and much less perthe assistance of Doctor Kolo, the postmaster, threw out of ceptible the cellar from 150 to 200 documents directed to Whigs in that county, and franked by Messrs. Monentan and Marheld sacred, nor any man's person or property be safe.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Weekln

A correspondent of the New York Courier, vriting from La Paz, Lower California, on the 15th of August, gives the following information:

"In Upper California the gold excitement is on the in-Governor Mason reached Mosterey, from the Placer, bringing with him deserters whom he found upon the road carrying a press of canvass, and shaping their course for the region of the precious metal. His vorthy and facetious excellency placed these fellows, barebaked, on a few spare horses he had with him, and, although the sailors frequently begged to be allowed to walk, they were pertinaciously resed, and compelled to travel in the way for sixty miles. On the 10th of August a court martial ommenced on board the Congress for the trial of the deserters from the Warren, above alluded to. Some of the cases have been decided, but the ntences are not yet promulgated. I is thought the punish-

ment will be severe.

"At Mazatlan there has been a counter revolution, and one of the officers concerned in the last outbreak was shot, and others were undergoing trial. Palaca, the leader of the rebellion, has escaped, and Uriza, whose influence and money brought it about, has been in La Pz for some time. It is said that Arista, at the head of sevenhundred cavalry, is now on his way to take charge of the Government of Liberal views are to be entertained, aid many privileges which the people have asked are to be granted; and thus, it is thought, s will be kept quiet on this dast for a few months at

" All the ships composing the Agerican squadron are no at La Paz, but are destined for Urber California. The Date was to sail immediately for the Gull, and the Congress for the United States.

" Commodore Jones has appointed Commissioners to examine into claims of some people of Lower California for losses sustained during the war. Such daims are to be paid out of the revenue collected at Mazatlan, Guyamas, and other ports

LA PAZ, (LOWER CALIFORNIA,) JULY 30, 1848. A bearer of despatches being just on the eve of starting for the United States, I cannot forego the pleasure of writing you. Capt. Nayler has just been arrested for shooting a couple of Yaquis Indians, last spring. They have just found out he did wrong. He says he has the written orders to back him. He is an intelligent fellow, and mounts entirely too many guns for any one out in these parts. He will come out of this affair with honor, I think.

P. Lawson (Co. B.) shot his wife the other night, in townboth corned. She is dead, and, before you receive this, he will be also—or at liberty. S. Metiuire (Co. B.) is on his trial now for murdering a Frenchman last February. About a dezen men are on board the men-of-war in the harbor for tiny, all but one of Co. B.

This country [La Paz, it will be remembered, is in Lower California, which does not fall to the United States under the treaty] will be given up to the Mexicans the latter end of Auleave two companies at La Paz, Co. A, Capt. Steil, Lieuts. Penrose and Steil; Co. B., Liguts, Matsell (commanding) and Ketcium. The two companies contain 155 men, well. Capt. Nayler is in command at San Jose, with list Lieut. Pendleton and 2d Lieuts. Theall and Mörehead, 98 men, all well, I believe; at all events, they have no surgeo charged and return home; but how? is the question. Not one in fifty will ever see the Atlantic againt.

A commission is now in session here, disposing of the moev Com. Shubrick collected at Mazatlan modore (Jones) is a uberal old fellow, and is paying up freely all the Californians who have lost in consequence of taking up arms on our side. By the way, they did very little with their arms except take them up, and, in case of danger, drop individuals, when he does not deport himself properly.

Two parties have been sent over to take possession of this country-one from Guaymas, (Sonors,) peace party; the other from Mazatlan, (Sinolou,) war party. Two-thirds of the inhabitants purpose leaving the country with us. The Lexington takes up a cargo of females, and several other ve sels will go up freighted in the same profitable way. The men (all who are able) go up by land, with a guard from our regiment, to fight them or protect them, or to keep them from fighting one another, I do not know which.

LATE FROM YUCATAN.

The brig Tasso has arrived at New Orleans from Sisul, expires. A manual labor school and other means of educa- Mr. David G. Wilds, formerly an officer of the 13th U. S. tion are provided for; and the prospects of this tribe, who are Infantry. Mr. Wilds left Merida the night of the 20th. the original owners and occupants of the Green Bay and Fox He comes over here empowered by the Government of Yuca-River country, are believed to be now count to any of the tan to raise troops with which to make head against the In-Northwest tribes. They are to be removed in nearly and but dians. The design is to form a regiment of Americans. fittle north of their present latitude. This measure cannot. There are about eighty Américans now in actual service in fail to secure general approbation, and reflects credit upon Yuratan, and one hundred and fifty more have gone thither under Capt. White; but a full regiment of at least six hundred men The land ceded lies in the central parts of the Green Bay is needed. With Mr. Wilds we have had a conversation region, along the Fox river, and embraces very valuable tracis open the position of affairs between the whites and the of pine lands on the waters of the Wisconsin and Menomo- Indians. Of late the Indians have generally been defeated in nee rivers, all of which is of high isoportance to the growth their skirmishes with the whites, but the latter are outnumbered and are unable to make any serious impression upon their foes. Reliance must be had up a better description of force. From Merida, the capital, the whites are operating in train removed, the Lynn and Salem train reached the spot five distinct lines, radiating from that centre towards the ter- and, while going at great speed, ran into the other train. ritory in the occupation of the Indians, whose headquarters and general rendezvous are Tissues, a town far in the interior. In the third and fourth divisions are the Americans serving, of whom we have lately heard as being engaged with great credit to themselves. The city of Valisdolid is in the ssession of the Indians. It is a place of importance, and merly of wealth. The fourth division was pushed directly upon that city, and had advanced within sight of it by the oute of Izamal, Tunkax, Citax, Tenum, and Pisoy. Having eached Pisoy the news of the taking of Yaxcaba by the In dians arrived, and the division was ordered to fall back. Its headquarters at last accounts were at Izamal, but a conside able garrison was left in Tonkar, Citat, and Tenum. The last news is that the Indians were in force in the neighborgood of all these towns, and had made several attempts to carry them, but so far had failed. They are so numerous that a repulse does not hurt them, and they are now threat-

whole country at once.

We learn from Mr. Wilds the present position of the troops on each line of operations, but have given that of one only The truth, upon the whole, seems to be that the Indians are a possession of the largest and most fertile portion of the ntry, and that they will retain it until disposessed by a race superior to that which is now disputing with them the dominion of the peninsula .- Picayune.

EARTHQUAKES AT MONTEVIDEO.

The Buenos Ayres British packet of August 19th and 25th contains extracts from Montevideo papers, describing a sucression of ear hquakes which occurred in all the vicinity of Montevideo, and to the distance of at least eighteen leagues on land, on the 9th, 15th, and 19th of August.

The first occurred at 6! P. M. The night was fine and clear. The shock was heavy; its duration from four to fix seconds; and it appeared to proceed in a direction from S. E. to N. W. In the vessels outside the port, and in some further distant, the earthquake was felt by a sort of tremulous motio In the Raleigh, the persons who were below thought she had been run foul of by another vessel, whilst those on deck imagined the chain was running rapidly out of the hawse hole The following account was received from the Cerro . " Last night at half-past six we had an earthquake which

shook this solid fortress and its edifice. It was accompanied by a noise like that of the discharge of a piece of artillery, gradually decreasing till the end. Its duration was about 65 The Defensor of the 12th says that such subterran

movements were never before telt in that part of South

The second occurred at twenty minutes past eight on the torning of the 15th, but was slight and of short duration-On the night of the 19th, at about ten minutes before 12, an earthquake producing a noise something like the rumbling of distant thunder, was again felt for about eight seconds. Scarce twenty five or thirty minutes had clapsed when an-

It does not appear that any damage resulted from these com motions in the district heard from. It is not improbable that CALUE! Corruption and rescality revel in the public offices all more serious convulsions occurred on the western coast of over the land, and if not soon checked up, nothing will be South America. It will be remembered that a very perceptible but this will enable the company to meet with promptitude shock was experienced in this city and vicinity on the even-ing of September 8th—Jour. Com. [Cin. Caz. 1st inst. ling of September 8th-Jour. Com.

OHIO CITY.

The subjoined letter has been transmitted to us by mail rom an unknown hand, accompanied by a small sum of money to pay for its insertion. Being of that class of matter for which we make no charge, we would have inserted the letter without pay, because we know enough of the geography of our taste and as little propriety, christened Olio City, namely, the tonly set on fire, and in a few moments was a heap of ruins point of confluence of the great rivers Mississippi and Ohio, must possess vast advantages for the objects set forth by the writer of the letter .- Nat. Intel.

Boston, October 7, 1848. DEAR SIR: When I last met you in the West you desired e to communicate my views and impressions of the Missisppi Valley to you on my return home; and you particularly ired my views in regard to the importance of Ohio city, a own recently sprung into existence at the junction of the two at rivers, the Mississippi and Ohio.

In my present communication I propose to confine my re-marks to the importance of the mouth of the Onio, and in subsequent letters I will give you in detail my general impresons in regard to the other striking features of the great West. My first sensation ou reaching the junction of the Onio and ississippi was utter astonishment to see the confluence of the est rivers in the world, bringing together navigable waters of sixty-five hundred miles in extent, almost wholly unimproved. It seemed incredible that cities numbering hunthieves, Chris. Lilly's coffee-house, and that it ought to be ed to be an enormous serpent, with head and shoulders kept reds of thousands should have been built up in this country, whilst the most central point, in the very heart of the fertile alley of the Mississippi, with a navigation of over sixty-five undred miles centering at it, bringing the trade of eleven of re. If there were any great physical causes to prevent the growth of a city at the mouth of the Ohio, then it would be a different thing; but there is at least, upon the Missouri side,

h in agricultural and mineral products as the most favored t of the great valley of the West. Sesides the great extent of navigation centering at this oint, you are aware that plans are on foot for constructing calroads from Chicago, Charleston, Mobile, and Indepen-dence, all to terminate at this point. From the favorable dissition manifested by the last Congress, there can be little or doubt but that at the ensuing session large grants of public lands will be made for the construction of most if not all these

t the present site of Obio city, as good ground above the reach

roads. When completed, and they are certain to be in a very few years, this reilroad will open to this point 2,500 miles of tence. There are 1,206 steamboats and 4,000 keel boats ow employed in this trade, carrying an aggregate annual conage of 10,252,160. The value of this tonnage is \$432, We are waiting for orders from Gov. Mason. We 651,240, nearly double the value of the whole foreign com

The character of the natigation changes near the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio, which renders it impossible for the larger class of boats trading from below to run any consideraportion of the year above the mouth of the Ohio. This on. will lead to the establishment of separate lines to run on the All of them are anxious to go to Upper California, and go into the gold-digging business. Many are anxious to be disessary facilities for storing and transhipping to concentrate the immense trade of the great Valley of the Mississippi at the

In view of these facts, I regard the junction of the Ohio and Missis-ippi as the most important inland point upon the Amecan continent. That a great city must, by the force of circomstances alone, spring into existence at this point, no one can doubt who has visited it. And that the present site of Ohio City, from various considerations, must be the point, I hink is equally certain. As this point is never obstructed with ice, and as connexion with the Gulf is open at all seaus, it renders it the most proper and desirable location for e Western armory.

The present site selected for the armory is shut up a part of aware that it is of the utmost importance to have the armoat a point accessible at all seasons of the year. his point is the proper one for a general depot of all United ites stores to supply the interior. This should be made by the General Government the general boachquarters from which they could distribute at all times, without delay or hindrance, men and the munitions o. war to any part of the Union where they might be required.

In our last paper it was mentioned that a dreadful acciden and occurred on one of the railroads in Massachusetts, by which six lives were lost and many other persons dangerously ajered. We now have the following particulars :

The accident occurred about a quarter past 12 o'clock, Thursday night. An extra train was proceeding from Lyr Saleni, with a large party of Whigs on their return fro Whig meeting in Lynn. This train consisted of five or ix cars filled with passengers. Another extra frain from Salem was on its way to Marblehead, with a party of Demo. rats on their return from a Democratic meeting in Salem. On reaching the turn-out at the Marblehead junction, the witch, unexpectedly to the engineer, was arranged for th Lynn rain to pass to Selem. The consequence was, that the Salem and Marblehead train was ron on to the wrong track, and, before this accident could be remedied and th

The shock was terrible, breaking the Marblebead engin and tender, and the first passenger car into a thousand pieces, and damaging the forward end of the second car. Not less Than six of the passengers in the Marblehead train are alreaddead, and others are dreadfully injured, some of whom wil probably die of their wounds. The freman of this train were somewhat injured, but not seriously ome of the passengers in the first car were thrown a consid erable distance by the concussion, but escaped injury.

The engine of the train from Lynn was considerably dam

aged, and the tender broken up. The engineer was slightly jured, and two or three passengers who were standing on the platform of the forward car were badly bruised, but no on in the cars received injury.

BLOODY THAGEDY IN AREANSAS .- A dreadful affray took place in Yellville, Marion county, Arkeneas, on the 9th ultimo, in which three men were killed and several wounded. ening Izamal. With skilful leaders, they would overrun the The Batesville Eagle of the 17th furnishes the following ac-

> The town of Yellville, in Marion county, was on last Monay week the scene of one of the most frightful and disgraceful rencontres that we have ever known. We would premise hat for many years there has been waged between the Tutts and their friends, on the one part, and the Everetts and their nds on the other, a most deadly feud. The war between the Montagues and Capulets did not begin to equal it. It seems that a man named Mooney, who belongs to the Everett wing, was badly beaten some three or four weeks rince, and that the Everetts and Mooney got up a kind of agreement among themselves by which they and their adherents formed themselves into a regulating party, and declared that the Kings, Shelt, Williams, and Hampton Tutt must leave the county. On Monday they all met at Yellville. Hampton Tutt has a tore there, and was prudent enough to keep out of the way He know that a row would be raised, and that they would, if ossible, kill him. J. Turner, Esq. spoke there that day, and after the speaking, the two parties, armed to the teeth, had me words and drew up in battle array, but the matter was mieted and no outbreak took place. Towards evening, and hen the people had pretty generally left for home, the fight A man by the name of Wadkins, of the Eve rett party, shot down Jack King. At the same time, Sim Everett fired at Sinclair and my sed him. Sinclair returned the shot, mortally wounding Everett. King's brother was shot at by Bartlett Everett, the ball grazing his shoulder; he, turn, shot Bartlett Everett dead in his tracks. After Sim. Everett was shot, he gathered a rock and pursued Sinclair. finding King, who had been shot in the beginning of the fight, he turned on him and mashed his skull in a shocking manner, and expired while in the act. King lived until morny, but made his escape that night. It is to be hoped the of Marion will unite in putting down these deeds We fear, however, that the matter is not at an end.

> WINCHESTER RAILBOAD COMPANY .- In reference to the anual meeting of the Company in Winchester last Saturday, the Republican says : "The road throughout has been relaid-pearly all of it

with a heavier bar than that first used in its construction. The receipts of the road for the year were upwards of eighty thousand dollars, but the expenditures were unusually heavy, caused in a great measure by the construction mentioned A DISGRACEFUL OCCURRENCE.

Mational Intelligencer.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF OCTOBER 29. One of the most deplorable results of the high state of polical excitement at present existing in our city, occurred last night during the time the Democratic procession was passing through Circus street. The well-known rendezvous Union Rough and Ready Club, the coffee-house of Chriscuntry to know that the point which has been, with little Lilly, at the corner of Circus and Perdido streets, was wanoody fight also took place at this point, and we underhad it that several other persons were shot and dangerously beaten, but whether such is the case or not we cannot posi-

A thousand and one stories were affoat in regard to the imimmediately requested that all present should refrain from N., something very unusual was seen by Mr. Sactoris, midshouting or saying any thing to irritate those in the procesmened outside, which resulted in the burning of the house. Other stories have it that the remark passed along the ranks suppor.

Other stories have it that there was the den of the New York On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to t rush into the back part of the building, and with their torches set fire to the barners and transparencies which were hung around the room; that the building was set on fire by some of e richest States in the Union together at this point, and car- those carrying torches in the procession there is not the slight- deau, no portion of which was, to our perception, used in ring the commerce to supply directly more than five millions est doubt, and we have only to lament the existence of a feelphabitants, should have remained nearly in a state of na- ing among the ranks of either political party that would lead to such a wanton act of criminal violence. The affair will of course be thoroughly investigated, and we may then be able to form an opinion in regard to the stigma necessarily attaching to the party, who commenced the row. If such deeds are to either in approaching the ship or after it had passed our the highest floods as could be destred for a great town, and be to crated, neither life nor property can be considered safe country, for more than a hundred miles back of it, is as during the progress of the pulitical campaign.

> The Winchester Republican, referring to the annual report made on Saturday last in that town of the Winchester and Potomac Reilroad, says:

"These represent the affirs of the Company in a favorable point of view, both as to increased business over the average of former years and the greatly improved condition of the road The greater part of the track has been relaid with heavy iron, and we feel no hesitation in saying that the structure, with the exception of the trussel work at Harper's Ferry, is in better de in addition to the 6,500 miles of river trade now in ex- condition than it has ever been since the first day the cars

Success of PLANK ROADS .- The people of this section are now reaping the benefit of the plank roads. We have now extending from this city four distinct lines of plank roads one extending to Boonville, on the north, a distance of thirtytwo miles; one to Bridgewater, about twenty miles to the south, and soon to be extended twenty miles further; another Waterville, twenty miles southwest, and to be extended fifteen miles more to Hamilton; and the fourth extending westward to Rome, sixtees miles, and forming, by junction with others at Rome, an uninterrupted plank road communication with the northern parts of Oneida and Lewis counties and Lake Ontario and Salmon river, in Oswego county. There are also several direct and lateral extensions of this line now in progress and is contemplation, which, when completed, will link the extreme southern counties of the State, od open an easy and rapid communication between sections which have hitherto emoved but little intercourse with each other. All the plank roads that have been put in operation in this State are doing a prosperous and profitable The roads in this section are all reaping a rich barvest of We mentioned a few days ago that the Rome and Oswego road had divided six per cent, on the profits of the last six months. We learn that, after paying this large dividend, one-third of the tells have been invested as a sinking fund. he year with ice and low water, and the Government must thus making the earnings of the road during the baif year coal, 2,790 cords of wood, 1,190,000 pounds of starch, and the road was about \$85,000. Since its construction a very large proportion of the travel reaching Oswego by way of the hake has gone over this route. We noticed recently in a Mil-ske has gone over this route. We noticed recently in a Mil-waysie, Weeconsin paper, that the recent for the Chicago plank road already amount to one hundred dollars a this rate, they make with enough in a year to girdle the earth day, and it is yet completed only about twelve mites.

lock Dorchester and Milton train was starting on its way om the Old Colony depot, a female, having a child of two years of age in her arms, attempted to jump from the platform f the depot on to the cars, and, as is usual with inexperienced hild, fell between the cars. With great presence of mind, young man, as we understand, by the name of Clarence A. r, of Dorchester, immediately sprung to her assistance nd seizing her by the hair, sustained her in that position til her shriets and the shouts of the passengers reached the ears of the engineer, and he stopped the train-at a fortunate oment, it would seem, as but a second previous the woman's hair gave way, leaving masses of it in the young man's hands. The child fortunately rolled into the middle of the track, and train passed over it sefuly; and mother and child were taken into the cars and proceeded on their way .- Transcript.

TER JEWS IN FAVOR .- A letter from Warraw, of October states that a ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, which has just been published, accords some extension to the rights which the Jews enjoyed in Poland. It declares that in thirteen streets where only three Jews have been hitherto admitted to live, as many as five can reside for the future : that all e other streets of the capital, and in all the other towns o sland, where the Jews were prevented from residing, they may establish themselves in any numbers they please; the hey may even purchase ground to build on, provided that they erect on it houses of stone. These liberties are accorded to suit such Jews as possess from 9,000 roubles (36,000f.) to 3,000 roubles, according to the street in which they wish to reside at Wacsaw, and 1,500 roubles for all other towns. They must, besides, be engaged in business as bankers, o have some other respectable calling.

A Goop Scour .- The Buffalo Commercial tells a good story of a collision between two political orators, which aptly strates the adage, "The more haste the worst speed the Whig Demosthenes, who fived in Buffalo, was engage o speak at a meeting in a village on the line of the railway. fifty miles east, and, arriving at the station too late for the locomotive, hired a couple of men to work him on a hand car as far as Attien. The Democratic orator, equally behind with an engagement westward, took the same means of con-veyance on to Buffulo. The propellers on each car had caught the enthusiasm, and were working like firemen at the brakes of an engine, when the rival speakers met " in the darkness of midnight, when no one was nigh" but themselve and their machines. Both conquered and yet both were vanguished. There was a dense fog, but, as the Commercial sion traight them mutual respect for each other's prowess, and, shaking hands, each took the back track.

YANKEE THOUGHTPULNASS .- An acquaintance of ours was up in Connecticut one day in-t winter, to visit a friend, who was a manufacturer. The shaft of the manufacturer's waterwheel had been broken that afternoon, under a great accome lation of ice, and he was in great trouble ; for he had searched long to find a suitable stick, and knew not where to find another. If he could find one, it would be green, and unfit for mmediate use. Very early in the morning, while the day and scarcely dawned, the manufacturer and his guest were at the mill, to see what should be done. A farmer, who lived two or three miles off, was already looking on. As the manu facturer looked painfully at his catastrophe, " Bad break that, Mr. —," said the farmer. "Yes, very bad," said the manufacturer. "Can't mend that stick, can you?" said the farmer. "No," said the manufacturer; "and the worst of it is, I don't know where to get another." "Well," quoth the farmer, "I guess I can tell you where ye can find one." "You can " said the manufacturer: where is it ?" " Well," said the farmer, "I thought that shaft would break, likely as not, some time or other, and had a tree in my woods I thought would make a click suit you : and so I cut it down and snaked it home, and its been seasoning more'n a year. So when I heard your thaft was broke, I thought I'd come over and let you know. "Your'e just the man I wanted to see," said the manufacturer, "if only it was light enough. How much do you ask for the "Oh, I'm sure 'twill suit ye, or I stick, if it will suit me ? shouldn't a' cut it down; and out the price, I guess you and I care what, so it was fat and easy. I wanted to take care of Its a nice stick you'll see, if you've a mind to price, but at last he guessed \$100 would be about right. 'I'll come over and see it after breakfast," said the manufacthe circumstances, the stick was worth \$500 to him.

THE SEA SERPENT.

We copied a paragraph from the London Globe last week, alleging the appearance of a huge sea serpent to persons on board the British frigate Dedalus. The following official anthe Hibernia .

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DEDALUS,

SIR : In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring stood that W. H. Wilder, Esq., a member of the General information as to the truth of a statement published in the Council, was designerously wounded by a pistel shot. Rumor Globe newspaper, of a sea serpent of extraordinary dimensions having been seen from her majesty's ship Dudalus, unhave the honor to acquaint you, for the information of my mediate origin of this melancholy affair, and we therefore P.M. on the 6th of August last, in lautude 24 deg. 44 min. cannot pretend to give the true one. We heard that, while S., and longitude 9 deg. 22 min. E., the weather dark and the procession was passing, Lilly, who had been absent from cloudy, wind fresh from the N.W., with a long ocean swell ame during the forepart of the evening, returned home and from the S.W., the ship on the port tack heading N. E. by shipman, rapidly approaching the ship from before the beam. house gave a hurran for Taylor, in response to a shout for officer of the watch, Lieutenant Edgar Drummond, with Cass and Butler in the procession, and that a fight then com- whom, and Mr. Wm. Bariett, the master, I was at the time walking the quarter-deck. 'The ship's company were at

ant down; that some members of the procession made a short four feet constantly above the su face of the sea, and as nearly as we could approximate, by comparing it with the length of what our maintopsall yard would show in the water, there was at the very least sixty feet of the animal a fleur propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal

It passed rapidly, but so close under our lee quarter, that, had it been a man of my acquaintance, I should have easily recognised his features with the naked eye; and it did not, wake, deviate in the slightest degree from its course to the S. W., which it held on at the pace of from 12 to 15 miles an

hour, apparently on some determined purpose.

The diameter of the scrpent was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a enake; and never, during the twenty minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, was below the surface of the water; color a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat. It had no fine, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed washed about its back. seen by the quartermoster, the boatswain's mate, and the man at the wheel, in addition to myself and officers above men-

I am having a drawing of the serpent made from a sketch taken immediately after it was seen, which I hope to have ready for transmission to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by to-morrow's post

PETER McQUHAE, Captain.

THE TOWN OF LOWELL.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING POST. Lowell-Its Corporations-Statistics of its Manufactures-Appearance of the City-Character of the Operations.

Among the many places of interest in eastern Massachusetts, Lowellstands prominent. A capital stock of \$12,460,000, owned by twelve corporations, is here invested in manufacturing. The Merimack, the largest of the corporations, has a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The other companies have a espital stock varying from \$1,800,000 to \$210,000. These npanies have about 50 mills, which contain 301,297 spinles, and 8,749 looms. They employ between twelve and

hirteen thousand hands, two-thirds of whom are females. The mills and factories of Lowell consumed last year 637,000 pounds of coaton and 46,000 pounds of wool per week. They used 25,400 tons of anthracite coal, 36,300 bushels of char-

65 barrels of flour. The aggregate of cotton and woollen goods made in Lowell per week is nearly 2,000,000 and or about our miles reday, which is enough to reach from Boston to Albany. At

three times. During the last year the proportions of cotton and wooden goods made was as follows: 1,920,900 yards of arbitrary exercise of the Executive veto, except in cases where cotton, 21,291 yards of woollen, and 6,500 yards of carpeting. The proportion made at the present time is about the gress. I believe Gen. Taylor will administer the Government The proportion made at the present time is about the The Merimack is the largest of the Lowell corporations. It

ons 67,965 spindles and 1,920 dooms. It employs 2,245 and-1,600 females and 645 males. It makes 345,000 yards per week, and consumes 79,000 pounds of cotton. One f its factories is 365 feet in length and 155 in breadth, and ix stories in height. The rooms occupy the entire floor in a In two of the rooms there are in each 320 looms and 00 girls. In another room there are 20,000 spindles and 60 irls. This building has been recently erected, and the manery in it is of the most perfect and improved kind. The printing works of this corporation are well worth visit-

also the carpet works of the Lowell company. In addition to the mills, where are made the various articles of broadcloths, and cossimeres, and drillings, the visiter should amine the extensive works of the " Lowell machine shop." his company employs 800 hands, and uses 4,000 tons of They make all kinds of cotton and woollen achinery, locomotives, steam-engines, and machinists' tools. They can furnish machinery complete for a mill of 6,000 indies in three months, which is about the time required for erection of a building.

The average wages of iemales per week, clear of board, is of males per day, clear of board, 80 cents.

Lowell has three banks, two institutions for savings, an inrance company, and a public library of 7,000 volumes he present population of Lowell is about 30,000. In 1820 was only 200; in 1830, 6,477; and in 1840, 20,981. In its general appearence Lowell is neat and pleasing. The estories and mills are built in the form of a hollow square. The ground enclosed is generally neatly turfed and planted ith shade trees, and in some instances adorned with shrubery and flowers. Every thing about the mills is kept per-

neat, and also within them so far as possible The girls in the mills were generally neatly clad, and they chibited in their countenances and in their manner more inlligence and refinement than I anticipated finding. Great are is taken by the conductors of these mills not to admit any operatives but moral and worthy persons; and it is though ose who know most of the operatives that they would not suffer in comparison with an equal number of laborers in

CONSURIAL STATISTICS .- The publisher of the Lowell ffering states in a late number that in one mill, during the past eighteen years, eighty-two of the "boys," and four hundred and five "girls" employed there, have been married; and from another mill one hundred and eighty-seven of the girls have been married during five years; and from a single room in another corporation twenty-eight were married in one

THE USED-UP POLITICIAS. - Peter Brush was in a dilanisted condition-out at the chows, out at the knees, out of nd-nater" in every respect. ing his head upon his hards, his elbow being placed upon a and remind one of the sword of Hudibrasstepping stone. Mr. Brosh had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth forlornly into the gutter. At length, beaving a deep sigh, he spoke :

"They used to tell me, put not your trust in princes, and havn't. None of 'em ever wanted to borrow money of me, and I never see any of them to borrow nothing of them. Princes! pooh! put not your trust in politicians! There's no two mediums about that. Havn't l been serving my country like a patriot for this five years going to meeting ; huzzaing my daylights out, and getting blue as blazes; haven't I broken windows, got licked fifteen times, carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses for the good of the commonwealth, and the purity of legal rights, and for what ' Why for 'nix.

If any good has come of it the country has put the whole in her pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings. I can get no office. Republics is ungrateful! I dont want any reward for my services! I only want to be took good care of and have nothing to do. Being taken good care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swegged if they aint! I love my country, and I wanted an office my country, and I wanted my country to take care of me. It was some time before the farmer would set a Hund work is the trade I'm for ; talking, that's my line. Talking in the oyster cellar, in the bar-room, any where. talk all day, only stopping for meals and wet my whistle. But turer. He did so, and told his visiter afterwards that, under parties is all alike. I've been on all sides, tried em, and I

TREAT WHIG MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

PROM THE BOSTON COURTER

The old Cradle of Liberty was again filled to overflowing nMonday evening, and never was gathered together within nouncement of the fact is copied from a late paper brought by these ancient walls a multitude animated with more zeal and enhusiasm in a great public cause. Long before the hour to which the meeting of Friday evening was adjourned had arried the hall was filled above and below by an egger and exctant crowd, full of life and confident hope in the great use which had convened them at this critical time. At a farter past seven Messrs. LAWRENCE, WINTHAMP, and Choars arrived, and were received with the most hearty and erwhelming cheers.

The Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, on taking the chair, adsed the meeting to the following effect:

Gentlemen : Five months ago a meeting was held in this ace to ratify the nomination made by the Philadelphia Conention of a candidate for President of the United States. It all to my lot to be appointed to preside over that meeting, on ecount, I suppose, of the opinion which I was known to enthings were known to me then respecting him which afforded sufficient grounds for that opinion; but I am hoppy to say that at the present time we all know much more of General Taylor, and are more confirmed in our belief of his great competency for the office of first magistrate of the United States. It is my opinion that there is not a man in the Union who, in bis filness for that high office, approaches nearer to the model fornished us by Gen. Washington. I believe Gen. Taylor to be honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution. I believe him to be as good a Whig as I am. Great and glorious as his military career has been, I believe his civil career will be more so. He is the candidate of the American people; he came their candidate in spite of the politicians. try has been too long under the government of demagogues and public mendicants. It is time for us to drive them out of office, and take our chance with an honest man. [Immense cheers.]

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP was greeted with the most early and long-continued peal of cheering that has resounded within those walls for many a year. The honorable gentleman, after a suitable acknowledgment for this warm reception, spoke in substance as follows:

Before another sun shall set the destiny of these United States for the next four years will be irrevocably pronounced. It is no longer a time for discussion or argument—the time or action is at hand. But at this late hour we can exchange a few closing words of encouragement and exhortation. With the spirit of true Whigs, in the last trying hour, we are now to face the force of the enemy, to count his strength, and kindie our own courage to the combat. It is unnecessary that I should take up the topic of the character of the brave old chiefain whom we have selected for a leader; that is known to you all. There can be no mistake in the present position of Whigs of Massachusetts and the Whigs of Boston; they are still proud to serve in the old Whig national guard. They occupy the same ground and present the same front as when they took the field for Clay and Harrison. The spirit of the latter lamented chief will be with us to-morrow, the anniver-sary of his own glorious triumph in war-of Tipps cance and

faulor too. [Tremendous cheers.]
We have changed our candidate, but we have not changed r cause. We contend, as we have always done, for a tariff which shall protect American industry; for a policy of internal improvements; for a restriction of the Executive veto; for a policy of peace with other nations and peace among ourselves; for a policy which will not lead us to expend all our time and all our resources in acquiring new territories to disturb and divide us. This is Whig docume. We want no platform. I never hear that word mentioned but I think inscription which strikes our eyes at the railroad depots: No person allowed to stand on the platform while the cars re in motion." [Great laughter.] It seems to me the cars are in motion now, and it would be safer for all of us to keep

our regular places in the train. Thanks to the sagacity of the Whig Convention of Philadelphia, a body of men not surpassed in moral worth, honesty of principle, and integrity of purpose by any similar assemplage over convened in the United States-thanks to that Convention, we have now a candidate who is a true and trustworthy and arrive of the genuine Whig principles. In that admirable Allison letter which is destined to be the orthodox epistle and gospel of the true Whig docurring a pacing principles. of national administration, no schemes of foreign conquest, on these principles, and that he will use his endeavors to establish the happiness of the people of this country on an enduring basis, and cement the union of the States; and, in my

pinion, he is the very man for the present exigency. [Great It has been the distinguishing characteristic of General Taylor that he has always surpused the expectations of his friends : this is true not only of his military, civil life. His first exploits in the war with Mexico took the nation by surprise. His name was unknown to the country t large : yet he had long been understood and appreciated by individuals not unqualified to judge of human character. General Jackson had declared of him as Scipio did of Marius, that he was born to command the armies of his country.
When the first tidings of the battles on the R.o Greede struck the public ear, the question was in every body's mouth, "Who is General Taylor?" He suswered this question himself -by his acts, be soon told us who and what he washe furnished us with an unmistakable clue to his charactera man to ask no favors and shrink from no responsibilities. He won the hearts of his country with as much ease as the

eastworks of his enemics. Gen. Taylor has not only told us what he is, but what he ill be when exalted to that high office for which he is a candidate. He knows what a Whig is much better than some of those modest gentlemen who have assumed the sole power of defining the word, and who, in attempting to rule him out, have only shut the door against themselves. [Loud and hearty He will not lay violent bands on public officers because they do not agree with him in opinion; still less will he compel Congress to pass laws to suit him, or pass none. He has given the sign and countersign, the hand-grip of a fair and accepted brother Whig. In the moral elements and ingredients of his character, he is the very opposite of all that has been feared in mere military men. In such men we ere accustomed to see unconquerable will and violent prejudice, esition to assail domestic in and to wield the iron rod of arbitrary Executive power. Gen. Taylor is not a man of this temper and these inclinations , he a man whose modesty is only equalled by his prudence and moderation. It is his crowning glory, as it was that of Washington, that he is the least likely of all men to get us into a

war, and the most likely to get us out of one. Of Gen. Cass we must draw a portrait the very reverse of

The eloquent orator here made some remarks on the Demotic candidate, but, as the contest is decided, we omit them I But there is a little party of men who once were Whige, who are now rushing madly to his support, deluded by tinse rhetoric, a few party catchwords, or perhaps absorbed by rabid ambition, and resolved to ruin or to rule the State under the pretence of being the only "Free Soil" party. However hese men may shine in borrowed plumes, plucked from the backs of their old associates, their only vocation is to defeat pocket and out of spirits, and out in the streets, and "out- their own measures and to help the slave power which they He sat on the curb stone, lean- so furiously denounce. They are their own worst enemies,

Which are into itself, for lack Of something else to hew and back.

These men, indeed, expect no immediate result from their labors, but talk of commencing a great movement in future. When Gen. Cass is President, when the slave power is triumphent at Washington, then, forsooth, their great movement is to commence! No, the question is an immediate one; it is now or never. Slavery must be kept out of Oregon and California by the immediate action of the American people, and not by waiting for a future movement.

For the great contest now before us Massachusetts is ready. Boston is ready. The Whies are mustering under the old gierious Whig banner-not the spurious " free-soil" banner. out a banner free from all soil-a banner destined to wave in rriumph the ever-honored symbol of peace, union, and liberty.

Mr. WINTERER concluded his speech amid a languard most

verwhelming peal of applause. The Hon. Royus CHOATE then came forward and addressed the meeting in a discourse the most eloquent, animated, and stirring which it has been our lot to hear for a long time. We had prepared notes of this masterly performance, and intended to give report of it; but we regret to state that the lateness of the our and the very crowded state of our columns have rendered this impossible. We shall, therefore, not disfigure Mr. Choate's fervid eloquence by attempting a meager abstract of his matter, but only say that his repeated and overwhelming plaudits, and that his soul-stirring know none of 'em gave me any thing, and I've a great mind to Hall never witnessed an exhibition more worthy of its name knock off, and call it a half day. —J. C. Nool. appeals went to the heart of every man present. Fancuil